

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE CHAIRMAN OF PRESS COMMITTEE OF THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Women Who Work at Building Roads—An Entertaining South Georgia Woman.

Women in the Pulpit—Presenting a Woman-Glass Dress and Curtains.

The woman editor may be, and probably is, indigenous to the north, but the confines were extended when Maude Andrews Ohl took charge of the "better half" of the Atlanta Constitution. That event happened several years ago, while she was still a struggling, ambitious girl and before her marriage to Mr. Joe Ohl, one of the editors of that paper.

In person Maude Andrews Ohl is a most charming woman, a gracious hostess and a pleasing guest. In fact, she is a true "daughter of Dixie" and just one of those ideal of sunny southern sister.

Her home is situated on one of Atlanta's prettiest residence streets, and its hospitable doors have welcomed many a guest who still holds dear the sweet remembrance of a delightful entertainment.

Mrs. Ohl is proud of the fact that she is an excellent cook, and I doubt not that this accomplishment gives her friends quite as much satisfaction as it brings to herself.

She is always expensively groomed, and her dresses are of her own designing and selection.

It is to her house that the young people flock when they want help in arranging some gayety or crave a sym-

pathetic ear to which to whisper their heart's troubles and delights. Her pretty home is furnished in the luxurious fashion of the orient, a style for which Mrs. Ohl has a strong partiality, which may be accounted for in the strange mingling of blood that flows in her veins.

The rudely told from the olden dukes of Buckingham craves the redder blood of passionate Persia; the chill pulse of Danish nobility thrills with the beatings of Gallic artery.

Mrs. Ohl is just now brought prominently before the public eye of the public as the president of the press committee of the Atlanta Exposition.

She is one of its hardest workers from the beginning. The interior decorations of the pressroom in the Woman's building are entirely of her selection and arrangement, and everywhere in this much frequented spot the touch of the orient predominates.

When in the pressroom, she is ever ready to greet all of town newspaper women who accept the kind invitation that is tucked into their pocket to bid them enter and "make this their business headquarters during their sojourn in Atlanta."—New York Recorder.

Women Who Work at Building Roads. Margherita Arina Himm says in the New York Mail and Express:

The new treaty ratified between China and Japan may not give satisfaction to all the great powers, but it will undoubtedly be a blessing in disguise to the women of Vladivostok.

Then, again, the most polyglot combination of females ever brought together upon the face of the globe. The Russian government, in colonizing Siberia, has sent out from the home country every few months in the past ten years a shipload of people from the agricultural provinces, where there were more people than the soil could easily sustain.

Among these assisted emigrants have been Russians, Poles, Finns, Swedes, Germans, Lithuanians and Crimeans. This is a sufficiently mixed up crowd, but when they arrived at Siberia they found upon the ground Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, Mongolians and Manchurians.

The women work there as well as the men and may be seen in the fields and in the roads. They have the patience which is necessary, above all things, in roadmaking. A Chinese woman, and in fact, a woman of almost every one of the races named will sit all day long breaking stones with a small hammer or, in default of a hammer, with two larger stones, and be perfectly satisfied if at the end of 12 hours' work she gets 4 or 5 cents.

In Hongkong the English government has utilized this fact, and in this manner has produced what it probably the best paved city in the world.

I remember a road along which I passed frequently, and which one morning, to my surprise, was lined with women and little piles of stone. They worked hard for two or three weeks and then went away. The next time I passed the bed for a quarter of a mile was a beautiful macadamized street, so neat and trim that you could almost have sat down upon it without soiling your clothes.

I made inquiry and found that it represented the labor of about 50 women and 100 children, of whom the former received 5 cents a day and the latter 1, 2 and 3, according to their age. The entire labor bill per diem for this small regiment of humanity was about \$4.25.

An Entertaining South Georgia Woman. There have been stories upon stories written about the new woman, but this one from Pierce county, down on the Eastern Shore of Virginia with Cascarets.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be sure you get full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Tobacco, which makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Don't smoke and drink tea. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or 207 York St., New York.

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UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING done with neatness.

Offshore swamp, introduces a new phase of woman's achievement. Miss Adeline E. Smith, the heroine of this story, resides at Port Mudge, on the Waycross Short Line to Jacksonville. She lives by herself on her own farm, and with the help of a hired man cultivates, harvests and markets her crops.

Miss Smith is about 5 feet 6 inches high and of slender form. She is about 35 years old, one would judge from her looks, although on this point she was reticent when questioned recently by The Morning News correspondent. Miss Smith has a 20 acre farm. She harvested more than 150 bushels of corn and 3 halves of cotton this year.

"Do you raise sugar cane?" asked the correspondent.

"Yes," said she, "and I raised on one acre this year enough cane to make 450 gallons of syrup, besides \$30 worth of cane that I sold."

"A woman riding a bicycle is a sight that I saw for the first time today in Waycross," said Mr. Smith, "and it is a downright shame."

"Is it true that you are an expert with the rifle and that you have killed several bears?" asked the newspaper man.

"I am a good shot with the rifle," said she, "but I have never been on bear hunts, and so never had the privilege of getting a shot at him. Some body has circulated that report on me because I am a woman that looks after my farm and have to ride horseback over the place with my rifle on my shoulder. I carry my rifle to the woods to kill hawks and crows. I often come across a covey of quails or partridges, and on such an event I rarely fail to kill a few of them. Don't let me on to the fact that I have passed sweet sixteen."

Miss Smith with a smile took leave of the correspondent.—Savannah News.

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Nearly all of them have been more than successful in the sacred calling. Not one has ever spouted the white robe of her calling. Rev. Ada Bowles has studied the subject carefully and gives the following interesting statistics as to the number of women ministers.

Among the Friends there are 350; the Universalists, 44; the Free Baptists, 54 (estimated); the Disciples, 34; Congregationalists, 20; Unitarians, 24; Presbyterians, 7; Jewish, 1, making a total of 513.

This does not include 50 of the smaller sects and denominations. Neither does it include regular missionaries, home and foreign, nor the evangelists and organizers of organizations like the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

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In 1880 no seminary was open to women. Today at least 15 institutions of learning offer her theological instruction.

Presenting a Woman. Mrs. Eli B. Getz of St. Louis is in danger of losing her means of livelihood because she has followed it too successfully. Her husband was a solicitor for the insurance firm of F. D. Hirschberg & Bro. He is said to have been one of the most popular insurance men in the city. His contract with his employer contained a clause that in case of his death, his wife should receive the place if she proved competent. About a year ago Mr. Getz died. The widow took up his work and thereby supported her two young children. But she was remarkably successful, and the men in the same business complained that they could not compete with her. They enlisted Hirschberg & Bro. to dismanter her in vain. Then they laid their complaint before the board of city commissioners. The board took their part.

Hirschberg & Bro. asked that Mrs. Getz be either admitted to the board as a member or registered as a regular solicitor. The board held a public hearing and a resolution that its membership consisted only of men and voted to expel the firm of Hirschberg & Bro. "one of the most respectable firms in the country," according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. Hirschberg says: "Of course there is no recourse for us. We have been expelled from the board and will have to take the case to court. But we will continue Mrs. Getz in our service as long as she will."

Glass Dress and Curtains. Articles of dress are now being extensively made of glass. A Venetian manufacturer is turning out bonnets by the thousand, the glass cloth of which they are composed having the same shimmer and brilliancy of color as silk, and what is a great advantage, being impervious to water. In Russia there has for a long time existed a tissue manufactured from the fiber of peculiar flame-colored stone from the Siberian mines, which by some secret process is shredded and spun into a fabric which, although soft to the touch and pliable in the extreme, is of so durable a nature that it never wears out. This is probably what has given an enterprising firm the idea of producing spun glass dress lengths.

The Muscovite stuff is thrown into the fire when dirty, like asbestos, by which it is made absolutely clean again, and the spun glass stuff is simply brushed with a hard brush and soap and water and is none the worse for being either stained or soiled. The material is to be had in white, green, blue, pink and yellow and is said to become very fashionable for evening dresses. An Austrian is the inventor of this novel fabric.

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which is rather costly. Tablecloths, napkins and window curtains are made of it. It has also been discovered that glass is capable of being turned into a fine cloth, which can be worn next the skin without the slightest discomfort.—Chamber's Journal.

The Word "Obey." Mrs. Emma Jackson of Chicago has been investigating a much discussed subject with results acceptable to the mass of women. She says: "It was told that you could not get married unless you promised to obey your husband. The thing was said so often that finally I came to believe it. In the past year the old story has come up again and again. I got tired of it finally and looked into the matter. To my surprise, I found that there is no authority for it whatever. In the early Christian church the pastor merely put the question, 'Do you, Jane, take this man for your husband?' and 'Do you, John, take this woman for your wife?' That's all there was to it. The great Roman Catholic church, the Greek, Coptic and Armenian have followed the same practice. The church of England in the time of Henry VIII. and Queen more of the thirteenth century introduced the word 'obey,' and that's where it comes from. I hardly fancy that that monarch is a good man to pattern after. There are a number of good German, Scandinavian and other languages, which make both husband and wife promise to obey the other."

How to Wear the Collar. The collar, simple as it looks, must have a certain air to be a success, writes Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal. It does not want to stand up high on the shoulders, but it should go down to the very throat, so that the waist below it looks very small by comparison. Then the collar must be very full, and whatever is used must be at once harmonious and elastic. If there are ribbons, they must be very broad. Ribbons are more like chiffon roses than ever before, and chiffon falls are in fullness like unto the drops of water in the ocean. Give to your evening gown and collar that intangible air which, for want of something better, we call style, for then and then only will it be a success. And then and then only will you look well in it and will it be an aid to success on you. And it is only when one's gown and one's belongings are successful that the general woman feels comfortable and really enjoys herself.

Domestic Service in Minnesota. Throughout the farming and small town sections of Minnesota the question of domestic service is a peculiar one. There are few girls who make a business of housework. Very few indeed need to work out. The girl that seeks a position comes from a farm, and her people are able to provide for her with out her working out. She goes into the village to work simply to get some ideas of good housekeeping, so that she can manage a home of her own in better shape, or even better wages in the city. She is independent, for she knows that if she once learns to be a good housekeeper she can take care of herself. Even if she does not get married, her case getting married generally means that she must become a drudge, raising a family of several children and rolling up her sleeves for a life of hard work.—Minneapolis Journal.

An English Estimate. There will be an influx of "lady journalists" to these shores very soon if the readers of the London Quaker, the following bit of misinformation put in the mouth of an American newspaper woman: "I think, too, that larger salaries are earned in the States. Several women make \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year by no means an uncommon income. Nearly every paper of importance has a woman on its staff, who is not, as a rule, restricted to women's department, but writes upon every subject, and is expected to do her work in the office like the men."

The painful publicity of doing work "in the office like a man" would be well compensated for, we should think, by salary enough to wear Felix frocks and have a charming "digging" crew in New York.—New York Press.

Maria Mitchell. The Boston Transcript says that Maria Mitchell is the only American woman named found among the hundreds of names of great writers, artists, scientists, etc., on the external memorial tablets of the new Boston public library. The names of Sappho, George Sand, De Staël, George Eliot, Brontë, Austen, Edgeworth and others are the other names of women on the building. Thus Greece, France and England, contribute of the centuries' glory eight names as much female as male, and the United States. But it is significant that the American woman was one who "hid her wagon to a star."

Doors and furniture easily become finger marked. Try rubbing them with chamois leather moistened with cold water and then polish with a mixture composed of two parts of sweet oil and one part of turpentine.

A glove notion of the moment in Paris is the wearing for dressy occasions a capriately thin kid glove that is to be come off if it must show the fingers and outline of the finger nail through its very delicate texture.

The Wellesley girls voted recently on woman suffrage. The result was 310 votes for suffrage and 149 against it. Three hundred and twenty-eight young ladies did not vote at all.

Mrs. F. D. Hotchkiss of Rochester took up her husband's insurance business when he died. She has three companies and makes a comfortable living.

After the athletic exhibition of Vassar let no one say that a young woman will not jump at something else besides a chance to get a husband.

NOT A SICK DAY For Over Thirty Years! RESULT OF USING AYER'S PILLS

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills for over thirty years have kept me in good health, never having had a sick day in all that time. Before I was twenty I suffered almost continually as a result of constipation—from dyspepsia, headache, neuralgia, or boils and other eruptive diseases. When I became convinced

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THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

What it is and What it Aims to Do.

LOCAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

BRANCH No. 125, ORANGE, N. J.

J. W. ARROWSMITH, J. H. WRIGHT, President and Manager, Sec'y and Accountant.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. J. W. ARROWSMITH, Pres. TYLER C. RYERS, J. H. WRIGHT, Sec'y. ORRIN C. BENJAMIN, DAVID F. HILL.

THE GUERNSEY MARKET. How a Public Building was Erected and Paid For Without Money, Bonds, or Interest.

From De Bernard's "Trials and Triumphs of Labor."

In the parish of St. Peter, Island 1 Guernsey, marketing was carried on in unprotected stalls around the parish square. The losses to vendors to rains, and the inconveniences to buyers, made the need of a covered market keenly felt; and some public spirited citizens for the matter, had been long ago building an estimate of the building required would be approximately \$20,000, and to raise this amount of money became the question with the members of the scheme. It was a question, however, of a easy solution, as they had thousands of precedents before them in a position setting forth the need of a market house and asking the governor to issue interest-bearing bonds, to be negotiated in Paris or London for the money where to erect the building. A committee was appointed to present the petition with three hundred signatures appended to Governor De Lisle Brock.

It happened that while the people were money worshippers, that is, believed in the omnipotence of money, Governor Brock, on the contrary, was a money infidel, that is, did not believe that money was able to do the east thing. Consequently, when the committee presented the petition, competition and science came in conflict. The governor set to work, with arguments, to prevent the citizens from going into debt and becoming bankrupt to leave in Paris asking the committee to relinquish their plan. After explaining to the committee, with little effect, that all the money in the world could not make nor lay a brick, could not plane nor nail a plank in the proposed market house, he finally struck the right way and reached their understanding as follows:

"Will you permit me," he asked the committee, "to place before you some very simple questions?" Then continuing: "Have we the necessary number of mechanics among us to build said house?" he asked. The committee replied that they had, adding that, owing to dull times many were out of employment and would be glad of a job. This reply the governor put down on paper summarily thus: "We have the men." He then asked them to list the materials, bricks, lumber, lime, sand, about tools, teams, as well as all requisites to maintain men and traps while the work was being executed. To all these questions the committee had to reply affirmatively, because the whole was to be found in the parish. The governor set down on his list the materials required, holding them, then, list in his hands, he, with the full assurance of being in the right, addressed the committee as follows:

"Here you tell me that we have among ourselves everything needed to build the market house, yet you have not set down on your list for a material which is of no manner of use in the construction of the house. Strange anomaly? 'It is true,' remarked one of the committee, 'that we have men and materials, but we lack the money to pay the men and buy the materials.' Friends," he said, "when a man gets paid for work done or materials furnished, it means that he has worked for others and sold the materials. Is it your intention to build a house for bankers? If so, then you are right in demanding pay from those bankers. But, in such case, you should not place yourselves under bondage to the bankers. If those bankers pay you for the house, and hold you in bondage also, demanding annual tribute, they will soon have both the house and the money they paid you. If you are not willing to let that be the case, then you must find the money for the house, and hold you in bondage to the bankers. The reuters will be part of us, and they will demand of their customers that tribute in higher prices for goods. So we find we have to pay tribute in perpetuity for an article which, as I said, is of no use to us. Allow me, gentlemen, to propose a better plan for building our market house. Having, as you avow, men and materials, all that is necessary in the case is to build said house, and to have the cost of work of materials, that, in the future, we may balance equitably the expenses of the building. This can best be done by means of a money which lays no claims to interest. Instead of money, I will issue bonds of \$20,000 non-interest-bearing, of different denominations (as you desire), and with these pay the men and purchase the materials, then make these scripts receivable at par with legal tender money for the rent of the stalls."

The committee, after some hesitation, assented to the governor's plan. Most of the citizens also agreed to it. The scripts were issued, the materials procured, the men put to work, the building erected, and the stalls rented. The scripts circulated in the island at par. Every month's rent reduced their quantity, and, in less than ten years, the market house, the parish treasury and stallion "received," and thus ended the "reign" of the Guernsey Market House Scripts. The house had been built, the con-

tributions of materials and work were now all paid with the goods they had purchased at the market house, or indirectly elsewhere, and not one cent lost to the people in discounting bonds nor interest.

ANNOUNCEMENT. THE DEPOSITORY is located at No. 17 North Centre St., Orange, N. J. It is open to sell goods and to receive deposits of all things of value, between the hours of 8 to 10 P. M.

Board of Directors meets every Thursday evening. Regular monthly meeting the second Monday of each month at 8 P. M. Everybody welcome.

Labour Revival Meeting at Sunday, May 23d, at 4 P. M., at the Depository. Wm. C. Barrett of Jersey City will speak. Subject, "Co-operation for the workingmen." Open discussion following. No politics.

PRICE LIST. AT THE DEPOSITORY, No. 17 North Centre St., Orange, N. J., we have the following goods with which to redeem Labor Exchange Scripts, outstanding: We also sell to any person preferring to pay cash. In a few days we shall have a consignment of Tinware from the McKessop, Penn. Branch. Later on, Misses Shoes and Slippers from the Haverhill, Mass. Branch. The Elkhardt, Indiana, Branch, will ship Vinegar, Apple Jelly and Baking Powder to us. L. E. goods are always the best. Try them and you will find a good cause along!

Patroleum Jelly, large size, 10c; small, 5c. Extract Vanilla, 15c; Lemon, 12c; Bluing, put bottle, 4c; quart, 12c; Beans, quart, .07; Baked Beans, per lb., .12; Baking Soda, 10c; large, 10c; Brooms, 10c; Our Light Favorite, 25c; Excelsior No. 6, 25c; Our Favorite, 25c; Annus, 10c; Gough Syrup (King's), 50c; Headache Powders (King's), 10c; Nerve Powders (King's), 25c; Nerve Gingers, 10c; Bread Pudding, per lb., 50c; Potatoes, per cwt., 10c; peas, 10c; half peck, .08; 2 qt. bottles, 10c; Horse Radish, per bottle, .12; Wall Racks for towels, .50; "Orange Scented" 1 lb. tin, 2.50; No. 2, 3.00; "Sassafras", 1.00; Hammock, No. 3 Style, 1.00; Hat Finisher's Balsam, per doz., 4.50; Shoe Dressing, per box (large), .10; Lotion (King's), 10c; Hammocks, hand made, 1.50; Broad Pudding, per lb., 50c; Mar's Socks, No. 112, .064; "108", .064; Room Holders, .04; Cigars, "Nickel Bank", 5c; "Book & Day", 5c; "Orange Scented", 10c; "L. E. Cheroots" 5 for, .10; Soap, "Albino", 10c; "Borax", 10c; "Union", 10c; Apple Jelly, per gallon, .75; Older Vinegar, per gallon, .08; Heavy Donb' Team Harness, 25.00; Halters, 1.10; Hitching Straps, 5c; Neck Straps, 40c; Baking Powder, 10c; 1 lb. bottles, .08.

FROM OTHER BRANCHES. Ocala, Florida, Branch No. 55, sends in a large order for hats offering in exchange cigars of various grades. Inquiry is made "If Orange Branch can handle a car load of melons."

Reading, Pa., Branch No. 119, sends in 100 Eggs, Soap, Socks, Hammocks, Brooms, Holders and Carpet Sweepers, stating that the members there were much pleased with the last consignment from Orange. We have added Brooming goods to price list.

Elkhart, Indiana, Branch No. 154, lists to us a set of Harness, Halters, Team Traps, Older Vinegar, Apple Jelly and Baking Powder. We will receive these goods in a few days.

Rushin Co-operative Association of Elkhart, Tenn., has placed an order for hats with us for which we are to receive the same from Rushin in exchange.

Akron, Ohio, Branch 181, has submitted prices of Brooms which the Branch manufactures. Also on Soap, by the large case and Salt by the cask. Berry baskets are also listed. The Branch owns its own Depository, 242 1/2 feet and two stories high.

Ashtabula, Ohio, Branch No. 84, has gotten out a splendid circular listing 70 different articles of merchandise. Not the least among them is coal at the following prices: Graham, R. M. first grade, per ton, 1.20; "2d" (F. O. D.), 1.20; Lump (at the mines), 1.35. If freight rates are not prohibitive, Branch 125 will have some of this coal ere long.

L. E. DEFINITIONS. The Labor Exchange is a Beneficial Association which organizes local Branches for co-operative purchase and sale of goods and keeps these Branches united in General Organization.